

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XVII.

MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1897.

NUMBER 12.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

The President Advises Congress
of the Affairs of State.

CURRENCY FIRST TREATED.

United States Notes Should Be Ex-
changed For Gold Only.

CUBAN QUESTION DISCUSSED.

For Various Reasons the Chief Execu-
tive Considers the Recognition of
Belligerency of Insurgents as
Unwise at Present.

Washington, Dec. 6.—President Mc-
Kinley's first message to the Fifty-fifth
congress, which was read in both
branches, is substantially as follows:
To the Senate and House of Representa-
tives:

It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to
the fifty-fifth congress assembled in reg-
ular session at the seat of government,
with many of whose senators and rep-
resentatives I have been associated in the
legislative service.

Their meeting occurs under felicitous con-
ditions justifying sincere congratulation and
calling for our grateful acknowledgement
to a beneficent Providence.

A matter of genuine satisfaction is the
growing feeling of fraternal regard and
unionization of all sections of our country,
the incompleteness of which has too long
delayed realization of the highest blessings
of the Union. The public questions which
now most engross us are lifted far above
either partisanship, prejudice or former sec-
tional differences. They affect every part
of our common country alike.

Tariff legislation having been settled by
the extra session of congress, the question
next pressing for consideration is that of
the currency.

The work of putting our finances upon a
sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will
appear easier when we recall the financial
operations of the government since 1860.
On the 30th day of June of that year we
had outstanding demand liabilities in the
sum of \$728,808,447.41. On the 1st of Jan-
uary, 1870, these liabilities had been re-
duced to \$443,880,405.88.

The interest bearing debt of the United
States on the 1st day of December, 1897,
was \$847,305,620. The government money
now outstanding (Dec. 1) consists of \$346,-
081,016 of United States notes, \$107,703,289
of treasury notes issued by authority of
the law of 1890, \$384,903,504 of silver cer-
tificates and \$61,290,701 of standard silver
dollars.

The brief review of what was accomplished
from the close of the war to 1893 makes
unreasonable and groundless any distrust
either of our financial ability or soundness;
while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must
admonish congress of the immediate neces-
sity of so legislating as to make the return of
the condition then prevailing impossible.

Currency Remedy.

There are many plans proposed as a rem-
edy for the evil. Before we can find the
true remedy we must appreciate the real
evil.

The evil of the present system is found
in the great cost to the government of
maintaining the parity of our different
forms of money, that is, keeping all of them
at par with gold.

We surely cannot be longer heedless of
the burden this imposes upon the people,
while the past four years have demonstrated
that it is not only an expensive charge
upon the government, but a dangerous
nuisance to the national credit.

It is manifest that we must devise some
plan to protect the government against
bond issued for repeated redemptions. We
must either curtail the opportunity for spec-
ulation, made easy by the multiplied re-
dempions of our demand obligations, or
increase the gold reserve for their redemp-
tion. We have \$900,000,000 of currency
which the government by solemn enact-
ment has undertaken to keep at par with
gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold
but the government.

The banks are not required to redeem in
gold. The government is obliged to keep
equal with gold all its outstanding curren-
cy and coin obligations, while its debts are
not required to be paid in gold.

No Fixed Gold Reserve.

The government without any fixed gold
reserve is pledged to maintain gold red-
emption, which it has steadily and faith-
fully done and which under the authority
now given it will continue to do so.

The law which requires the government
after having redeemed its United States
notes to pay them out again as current
funds demands a constant replenishment
of the gold reserve. This is especially so
in the case of business panic and when the
revenues are insufficient to meet the expen-
ses of the government. At such times the
government has no other way to supply its
deficit and maintain redemption but through
the increase of its bonded debt, as during
the administration of my predecessor when
\$202,315,400 of four and a half per cent.
bonds were issued.

With our revenues equal to our expenses,
there would be no deficit requiring the
issuance of bonds, but if the gold reserve
falls below \$100,000,000, how will it be
replenished except by selling more bonds?
Is there any other way practicable under
existing law?

If no further legislation is had and the
policy of selling bonds is to be continued,
then congress should give the secretary of
the treasury authority to sell bonds at long
or short periods, bearing a less rate of inter-
est than is now authorized by law.

Exchange Notes For Gold.

I earnestly recommend as soon as the
revenue of the government are quite suffi-
cient to pay all the expenses of the govern-
ment, and that when any of the United
States notes are presented for redemption
in gold and are redeemed in gold, such
notes shall be kept and set apart, and only
paid out in exchange for gold. This is an
obvious duty.

If the holder of the United
States note prefer the gold and gets it from

the government, he should not receive back
without paying gold in exchange for it.

The reason for this is made all the more
apparent when the government issued an
interest bearing debt to provide gold for
the redemption of United States notes—an
non-interest bearing debt. Surely it should
not pay them out again except on demand
and for gold. If they are put out in any
other way they may return again and be
followed by another bond issue to redeem
them—another interest bearing debt to re-
deem a non-interest bearing debt.

In my view it is of the most importance
that the government should be relieved
from the burden of providing all the gold
required for exchanges and export.

This responsibility is alone borne by the
government without any of the usual and
necessary banking powers to help itself.
The banks do not feel the strain of gold
redemption. The whole strain rests upon
the government.

I concur with the secretary of the treas-
ury in his recommendation that national
banks be allowed to issue notes to the face
value of the bonds which they have depos-
ited for circulation, and that the tax on
circulating notes secured by deposit of such
bonds be reduced to one-half of one per
cent, per annum.

I also join him in recommending that
authority be given for the establishment of
national banks with the minimum capital of
\$25,000. This will enable the smaller
villages and agricultural regions of the
country to be supplied with currency to
meet their needs.

I recommend that the issue of national
bank notes be restricted to the denomina-
tion of ten dollars and upward.

If these suggestions have the approval of
congress, then I would recommend that
national banks be required to redeem their
notes in gold.

The Cuban Question.

The most important problem with which
this government is now called upon to
deal pertaining to its foreign relations concerns
its duty toward Spain and the Cuban
insurrection.

The story of Cuba for many years has
been one of unrest; growing discontent; an
effort toward a larger enjoyment of liberty
and self control; of organized resistance to
the mother country. For no enduring period
since the enfranchisement of the continental
possession of Spain in the western continent has
the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused
concern to the United States.

The prospect from time to time that the
weakness of Spain's hold upon the island and
the political vicissitudes and embarras-
ments of the home government might lead
to the transfer of Cuba to a continental power called forth, between 1823 and
1860 various emphatic declarations of the
policy of the United States to permit no disturbance
of Cuba's connection with Spain unless in the direction of independence
or acquisition by the United States
through purchase.

The revolution which began in 1868 lasted
for ten years, despite the strenuous efforts
of the successive peninsular governments
to suppress it.

The overtures made by General Grant
were refused and the war dragged on, entailing
great loss of life and treasure and increased
injury to American interests besides
throwing a heavy burden of neutrality
upon this government.

The Present Insurrection.

The present insurrection broke out in
February, 1895. The revolt and the efforts to
subdue it carried destruction to every
quarter of the island, defying the efforts of
Spain for its suppression. The civilized
code of war has been disregarded, no less
so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans.

The existing conditions cannot but tell
this government and the American people
with the gravest apprehension. There is no
desire on the part of our people to profit
by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only
the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and
contented, enjoying that measure of self-
control which is the inalienable right of
man.

The offer made by my predecessor in
April, 1890, tendering the friendly offices
of this government, failed. Then only could
Spain act in the promised direction of her
own motion and after her own plans.

The cruel policy of concentration was
initiated Feb. 10, 1890. The productive districts
controlled by the Spanish armies were
depopulated. The agricultural inhabitants
were brought in the garrison towns, their
lands laid waste. This policy the late cabinet
of Spain justified as a necessary measure
of war and as a means of cutting off
supplies from the insurgents. It has utterly
failed as a war measure. It was not
utterly failed as a war measure. It was exterminated.

Entered Protests.

Against this abuse of the rights of war
I have felt constrained on repeated occasions
to enter the firm and earnest protest of
this government. There was much of
public condemnation of the treatment of
American citizens by alleged illegal arrests
and long imprisonment awaiting trial or
pending protracted judicial proceedings.

I felt it my first duty to make instant
demand for the release or speedy trial of all
American citizens under arrest. Before the
change of the Spanish emblem in October
last 22 citizens of the United States had
been given their freedom.

The instructions given to our new minister
to Spain before his departure for his
post directed him to impress upon that
government the sincere wish of the United
States to lend its aid toward the ending
of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful
and lasting result, just and honorable alike
to Spain and to the Cuban people.

No solution was proposed to which the
slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could
attach, and indeed precise proposals were
withheld to avoid embarrassment to that
government.

All that was asked or expected was that
some safe way might be speedily provided
and permanent peace restored.

Between the departure of General Wood-
ford, the new envoy, and his arrival in
Spain, the statesman, who had shaped the
policy of his country, fell by the hand of an
assassin, and although the cabinet of the
late premier still held office and received
from our envoy the proposals before, that
cabinet gave place within a few days there-
after to a new administration under the
leadership of Sagasta.

Spain's New Policy.

The reply to our note was received on
the 23d day of October. It is in the direction
of a better understanding. It appreciates
the friendly purposes of this government.
It admits that our country is deeply
affected by the war in Cuba and that its
desires for peace are just.

It declared that the present Spanish
government is bound by every consideration
to a change of policy that should satisfy
the United States and pacify Cuba within a
reasonable time. To this end Spain has

decided to put into effect the political re-
forms heretofore advocated by the present
minister, without halting for any consider-
ation in the path which in its judgment
leads to peace.

The military operations, it is said, will
continue, but will be humane and conducted
with all regard for private rights, being
accomplished by political action leading to
the autonomy of Cuba while guarding Spanish
sovereignty. This, it is claimed, will
result in investing Cuba with a distinct
personality; the island to be governed by an
executive and a local council or chamber
responsible to Spain the control of the
foreign relations, the army and navy and the
judicial administration.

The immediate amelioration of existing
conditions under the new administration of
Cuban affairs is predicted and therewithal
the disturbance and all occasion for any
change of attitude on the part of the United
States.

Discussion of the question of the interna-
tional duties and responsibilities of the
United States as Spain understands them
is presented, with an apparent disposition to
charge us with failure in this regard.

This charge is without any basis in fact.
It could not have been made if Spain had
been cognizant of the constant efforts of
this government to make at the cost of
millions and by the employment of the ad-
ministrative machinery of the nation at
command to perform its full duty according
to the law of nations.

That it has successfully prevented the
departure of a single military expedition or
armed vessel from our shores in violation of
our laws would seem to be sufficient
answer.

But of this aspect of the Spanish note
it is not necessary to speak further now.
First in the conviction of a wholly per-
formed obligation due response to this
charge has been made in diplomatic course.

Throughout all these horrors and dangers
of our own pence this government has
never in any way abrogated its sovereign
privilege of reserving to itself the deter-
mination of its policy and course according
to its own high sense of right and incon-
sistency with the deepest interests and con-
victions of our own people should the pro-
longation of the strife so demand.

Of the myriad measures there remain
only: Recognition of the insurgents as bel-
ligerents; recognition of the independence
of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the
war by imposing a rational compromise
between the contestants, and intervention in
favor of one or the other party.

Belligerent Rights Discussed.

Recognition of the belligerency of the Cu-
ban insurgents has often been canvassed
as a possible if inevitable step both in
regard to the previous 10 years' struggle
and during the present war.

I am not unimpartial that the two houses
of congress in the spring of 1896 expressed
the opinion by concurrent resolution that a
condition of public war existed requiring or
justifying the recognition of a state of
belligerency in Cuba, and during the extra-
session the senate voted a joint resolution of
like import, which, however, was not
brought to a vote in the house of representa-
tives.

In the presence of these significant ex-
pressions of the sentiment of the legislative
branch it behoves the executive to soberly
consider the conditions under which
so important a measure must needs rest
for justification.

It shall hereafter appear to be a duty
imposed by our obligations to ourselves,
to civilization and humanity to intervene
with force, it shall be without fault on
our part and only because the necessity for
such action will be so clear as to command
the support and approval of the civilized
world.

Hawaiian Annexation Recommended.

By a special message dated the 10th day
of June last I laid before the senate a
treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries
of the United States and of the Republic
of Hawaii, having for its purpose the
incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an
integral part of the United States and under
its sovereignty. The senate having ratified
the injunction of secretary, although the treaty
is still pending before that body, the subject
may be properly referred to in this message because the necessary
action of the congress is required to determine by legislation many details of
the eventual union should the fact of an-
nexation be accomplished, as I believe it should.

That treaty was unanimously ratified
without amendment by the senate and pres-
ident of the republic of Hawaii on the 10th
of September last, and only awaits the final
action of the American senate to effect the
complete absorption of the islands into the
domain of the United States.

If the treaty is confirmed as every consider-
ation of dignity and honor requires, the
wisdom of congress will see to it that,
avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements
perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the
highest franchises of citizenship, and having
due regard to the geographical conditions,
the most just provisions for self rule in
local matters with the largest political
liberties as an integral part of our nation
shall be accorded to the Hawaiians.

The questions which have arisen between
Japan and Hawaii by reason of the treat-
ment of Japanese laborers emigrating to
the islands under the Hawaiian-Japanese
convention of 1888, are in a satisfactory
state of settlement by negotiation.

Dangers Pointed Out.

Continuing, President McKinley says:
Turning to the practical aspects of a recogni-
tion of belligerency and reviewing its
inconveniences and positive dangers, still
further pertinent considerations appear.

In the code of nations there is no such thing
as a naked recognition of belligerency
unaccompanied by the assumption of
sovereignty.

Such recognition without more will not
confer upon either party to a domestic conflict
a status not theretofore actually pos-
sessed or affect the relation of either party
to other states. The act of recognition usually
takes the form of a solemn proclamation
of neutrality which rectifies the de-
facto condition of belligerency as its motive.

It announces a domestic law of neutrality
in the declaring state. It summons the
international obligations of a neutral in
the presence of a public state of war.

It warns all citizens and others within
the jurisdiction of the proclaiming that they
violate those rigorous obligations at
their own peril and cannot expect to be
shielded from the consequences.

The right of visit and search on the seas
and seizure of vessels and cargoes and
contraband of war and good prize under
admiralty law must under international law
be admitted as a legitimate consequence

of the enforcement of neutrality. The enforce-
ment of this enlarged and
easier code of neutrality would only be
inefficient within our own jurisdiction by
land and sea and applicable by our own
instrumentalities. It could impair to the
United States no right of intervention to
enforce the conduct of the strife within
the paramilitary authority of Spain according
to the international code of war.

Insurgents Not Recognized.

For these reasons I regard the recogni-
tion of the belligerency of the Cuban insur

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSEN & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.SUBSCRIPTION PRICES OF DAILY.
One month..... 25 Three months..... 75
Six months..... \$1.50 One year..... \$3.00

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1897.

INDICATIONS.—Generally fair and
warmer weather, preceded on the lake by local
shows; westerly winds, brisk and high on the
lake.

REPLENISH

The Treasury and Spare the Nation Another
Period of Agony.

[New York Sun.]

The deficit in the revenue of the United States for the first five months of the fiscal year is officially reported at nearly \$16,000,000. It may be reduced a little during the present month, but for the first half of the fiscal year it will not be far from \$15,000,000. At this rate it will amount, for the whole year, to \$90,000,000.

Secretary Gage, it is said, is hopeful that the revenue will so far increase, after January 1st, 1898, as to reduce the threatened deficit by July 1st, 1898, to \$25,000,000. To effect this the revenue for the six months from January 1st to July 1st, 1898, must not only equal the expenses, which will require an increase in it of \$15,000,000 over the revenue of the first six months, but it must exceed them by \$20,000,000. Thus, to meet the Secretary's expectations, the revenue for the last half of the current fiscal year will have to be \$65,000,000 more than it has been during the first half. This is possible, but not probable.

It is true that, thanks to President Cleveland's enormous bond issue, and to the receipts from the sale of the Union Pacific Railway, a large balance will remain in the Treasury on July 1st, 1898, even after meeting the deficit of \$90,000,000 for the year ending that day. Of this balance, however, \$150,000,000 will consist of gold, which ought to be held exclusively as a reserve fund for the redemption of the Government demand notes. It is not likely that the fund will be needed for actual redemption, but if it is used, as it was used under the Cleveland administration, for the payment of current expenses, the cry may be again raised, as it was then, that the Treasury is in danger of suspending gold payments, and further bond issues may be needed to quiet the public mind.

Prevention is better than cure, and a sufficient revenue is better than bond sales. Let Congress take measures, at once, for replenishing the Treasury, and spare the nation the humiliation and the financial agony it suffered under Cleveland.

DISGRACE TO THE ARMY.

Secretary Alger Does Not Approve of the
Lovering Court-martial Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Alger has made public the reprimand administered to Captain Lovering by sentence of court-martial as follows:

"By order of the president, the proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Captain Leonard A. Lovering, Fourth infantry, are approved. It is, however, disappointing that an offense so grave and as an example so far-reaching as this, should have been visited with so light a penalty. There is no question but that Private Hammond deserved punishment for his conduct, but he should have received it in a awful way."

The military laws governing the army are explicit. They prescribe the duties of officers and enlisted men with the penalties for their violation. Under them both have rights and obligations. When, therefore, an officer, with the intelligence and experience with which Captain Lovering is credited, not only violates these laws, but exhibits such a lack of humanity as is shown in this case, he should receive a more severe sentence than a mere reprimand. Committing such acts degrades the officer more than the soldier he punishes, and shows unfitness for the care and command of men. Under excitement men frequently do things which in cooler moments they recall with sorrow and regret; but this case is aggravated by the fact that after weeks of deliberation this officer evinces no regret for his wrongful acts."

White, Judd & Co.

Have the largest stock of furniture in the city and they invite a comparison of quality and prices.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. C. C. Hopper returned to Danville this morning.

—Miss Lizzie Cox, of Vanceburg, is visiting Mr. John Wheeler and family.

—Mrs. J. D. Muse and children are at home from a visit in Flemings County.

—Miss Anna Schackelford, of Chicago, is expected this week from a protracted visit at Lexington.

—Mr. Henry A. Power, of Paris, is here visiting his parents and recuperating from his recent severe illness.

The eight-year-old daughter of Rev. F. M. Tindall, of Mayfield, is suffering from a severe attack of diphtheria.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS

The Newly Elected Councilmen
Take the Oath of
Office

And Get Down to Business—The "Esplanade" Troubles Settled—New Officers.

The City Council met in regular session last evening, Mayor Cox presiding.

The Clerk read the official returns from the last election, and then called the roll of the new members. The oath of office was administered by Mayor Cox, after which the minutes of last meetings were read and approved.

Following is a summary of the reports of the Police Judge, Chief of Police and Wharfmaster:

Complaints by Police Judge.....	47
Complaints by Police Judge.....	47
Fines paid.....	35.00
Fines reprieved.....	26.00
Fines worked out.....	51.00
Fines working.....	8.00
Fines appealed.....	50.00
Jail fees paid.....	19.20
Old bonds collected by Chief of Police.....	25.00
Interest on old bonds collected by Chief of Police.....	5.55
Delinquent taxes collected.....	243.65
Wharfage.....	58.37

Following is the Treasurer's monthly report:

Receipts.	
Balance last month.	\$19,433.10
Licenses.....	57.11
Jail fees.....	19.20
Sundries.....	215.05
Delinquent taxes.....	166.65
Wharfage.....	68.37
City taxes '97.....	2,807.13
Penalty (not collected).....	217.46
Total.....	\$22,014.37

Expenditures.	
Alms and alms house.....	288.21
Internal improvements.....	1,102.83
Gas and electricity.....	100.00
Policemen.....	297.90
Salaries.....	516.75
Studies.....	238.90
Boarding and guarding prisoners.....	33.70
City schools.....	3,593.91
Bonds.....	9,000.00
Interest &c.....	246.87
Total.....	\$16,192.12
Balance.....	6,817.25

Claims and accounts were allowed and ordered paid amounting to \$2,410.65 as follows:

RECAPITULATION.	
Alms and alms house.....	\$ 322.91
Internal improvements.....	671.18
Gas and electricity.....	433.75
Boarding and guarding prisoners.....	172.10
Miscellaneous.....	787.12

Accounts were presented for work on Prospect street and elsewhere in Sixth ward and for rock. The account for work amounts to \$463.58, and for rock \$55.35. They were referred to Committee on Internal Improvements for investigation.

L. W. Robertson, Esq., appeared for the contractors who put down the esplanade on Market street and made a statement. He hoped the matter would be amicably settled. The work had been done, and ought to be paid for. There was quite a diversity of opinion in regard to it. Mr. Blatterman denounced the job as a "disgrace" and "an eyesore" and wanted it rejected. Others were in favor of accepting the job and paying for it, on condition that the contractors make a reduction of \$100 in price and give a good bond to keep the place in repair five years. A motion to that effect was adopted, Mr. Blatterman being the only one to vote no. The city pays but \$615 for the improvement instead of \$715.

The ladies of the M. E. Church, South, were donated \$3 and the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Christian Church \$6 for license paid for lectures last month.

Treasurer Fitzgerald presented a receipt from Clerk Brose for unpaid tax receipts, with penalty added, for 1897, amounting to \$7,083.74. Mr. Brose presented his receipt from Treasurer Fitzgerald for unpaid tax receipts amounting to \$6,472.22 returned to the Treasurer. The receipts were ordered made a matter of record.

The Committee on Turnpikes and Railroads reported that right of way had been granted the James H. Hall Plow Company to put down a switch on Third street and Plum alley. The written contract was presented and ratified. The switch was completed Monday. Instead of being put down along the alley, it only crosses it.

Permits were granted as follows:

Adams Express Co., to put sign across sidewalk.

Almar Dodgeon; to move, a one-story frame cottage from north to south side of Second street, Sixth ward.

J. M. Hixson; to move house on Third street in Sixth ward.

George T. Johnson; to erect a frame stable on Main street, Sixth ward.

January & Wood Co., to erect a two-story frame iron-clad building for storage and manufacturing purposes.

The bond of Wm. E. Stalcup as Mayor, with C. H. White as surety, was presented and accepted.

The bond of M. J. Donovan as Chief of Police, with C. H. White, P. J. Murphy, John W. Alexander and P. P. Parker as sureties, was presented and accepted.

It is human nature to find fault, especially is it with the *outs*, who want to get in. And now that it is their turn, let us hope that they will so conduct affairs that there will be no complaint from any one, and that Cox will have a rest.

Again thanking you for any assistance you may have rendered me, and assuring you of my sincere wishes for the welfare of our little city, and deeply grateful for the honor conferred upon me, it is with an honest expression of my feelings when I say I am glad to be relieved from duty, and able to devote some time to my own private affairs, which I have seriously neglected in serving the public. My best wishes attend you.

Royal makes the whole.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A Christmas Feast....

Is now spread in our store for holiday shoppers and our sales force has been increased to meet daily growing trade, in fact the concentration of our thought is for betterment of goods and service. We are exceptionally prepared in every department to supply your Christmas needs. While additional help assures you prompt attention.

We Invite You

to inspect our holiday display before stocks are broken. There's a vast difference between a whole loaf and scattered crumbs. Wisdom and economy combine in the affairs of early shopping. Come in, walk around, everything marked in plain figures. Goods purchased now will be delivered later if desired.

An Opening Event.

It's impossible to enumerate all our Christmas attractions, so we select one item at random as typical of the countless good things awaiting you here. A rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed, golden-haired doll, fifteen inches long, 5c. The market doesn't hold such another doll value.



D. HUNT & SON.

Walk in and Look Around.

COMBS FOR PENSION AGENT.

REMEMBER

The Old Soldiers Will Probably be Ignored
In This Appointment—A Lively Row Ahead.

THE MAYSVILLE

POWER LAUNDRY

Makes a specialty of Flannel Underwear and Blankets, and guarantees them not to shrink. Don't throw away your Woolen Trousers when they get soiled but send to us, and we will make them as clean as new ones. PHONE 163.

WILSON & BASKET

Office and Works, 124 West Third. Downtown office with Lee & Ballenger.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A SNAP?

TRAXEL

Has none. They are tied up in Knots of Merit and Full Weights. Polite attention will be shown you. If you are looking for anything in the Confectionery Line from a Cookie to a box of French Fruits from across the briny ocean,

TRAXEL HAS IT.

LINGENFELSER BROS.

Daily Meat Market!

Fresh Meats, all kinds, always on hand. Meat delivered to any part of the city. Phone 38.

◆◆◆LOVEL'S◆◆◆

HOLIDAY SPECIAL

On Monday, the 13th, by which time all my imminent purchases will have arrived, I will open up to the trade the largest, cleanest, most complete and attractive stock in my line ever offered to the people of our city. My goods being bought in large quantities from first hands for cash.

Candies, Nuts, Fireworks, &c for the holiday trade is simply immense. On a few of the leading articles I give prices. Just look:

4 pounds purest and best New York Mixed Candy.....	25c
4 pounds purest and best Cincinnati Mixed Candy.....	30c
4 pounds purest and best Philadelphia Mixed Candy.....	35c
4 pounds purest and best Home-made Mixed Candy.....	35c
4 pounds purest and best Boston Gum Drops.....	25c
1 pound purest and best Stick Candy.....	10c

For Sale.

A chance to secure a bargain. Carriage blacksmith's outfit, tools, stock and lease

Apply at this office.

AN NOW FOR THE BOYS!

Who is it that can't have fun at these prices, and lots of it?

4-ball Roman Candies, each.....	.1c
8-ball Roman Candies, each.....	.1c

The Bee Hive!

We want you to read this advertisement; it will be to your interest to do so. On our bargain table this week, we offer fifty nice, warm

CHILD'S REEFERS,

sizes four and six years only. These sold from \$4.00 to \$6.00 each—our very finest goods. As we are overstocked on these sizes, we offer choice at

\$1.98.

See these soon, before best are picked over. Remember sizes are for four and six-year children only. Positively the opportunity of a lifetime to get a warm, good Jacket at ONE-HALF COST PRICE.

While we are talking Cloaks we call the attention of discriminate dressers to a

Special 25 Per Cent. Discount

(this week only) on all Jackets of \$10 and over. These are garments made by best designers of most reliable manufacturers. All leading colors—black, ox-blood, cadet blue, etc. Finely trimmed and all silk lined. None of the largest city stores show a better line. At the height of the season we now make you this grand, liberal offer—25 per cent. discount on these up-to-date Jackets. Our loss will prove your gain.

ROSENAU BROS

PROPRIETORS BEE HIVE

Always on the lookout for our patrons' interests, we will give away free next week a handsome premium. Watch this space for particulars.

Christmas Display at Hoeflich's. See the newest and finest display in town at lowest prices.

Mrs. WILL PEPPER is improving.

CURRENTS, citron, raisins, figs.—Calhoun's.

Mrs. K. LARKIN is very sick at her home in Washington with fever.

Rev. Dr. JOHN S. HAYS was taken suddenly with a serious attack of vertigo yesterday, but was much better this morning.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of the Central Presbyterian Church will give a reception and lunch Friday evening from 6 to 10 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Mary Cox.

SEE our black all wool Irish frieze Ulster overcoats at \$6.50. They are not worth double the price, but the best one that can be sold for the money.

JOHN T. MARTIN & Co.

GENERAL P. W. HARDIN's many friends throughout the State sympathize with him in the loss of his wife. She died suddenly of heart disease while visiting her daughter at Charlottesville, Va., and will be buried to-day at Frankfort.

Dover Messenger: "Kentucky's Compulsory Education Law is a farce and a failure in this vicinity. There are dozens of children within the scope of the law who are permitted to run at large in idleness, and ignorance. What's the matter?"

Nice lunch consisting of oysters (raw, stewed or fried), celery, salads, coffee &c. will be served by ladies of the Christian Church to-morrow at noon and from 5 to 9 p. m. at 45 West Second. Attend their bazaar and take dinner or supper, or both, with them. Twenty-five cents.

HENRY C. ANDERSON, of Dover, is seriously ill. He had been with Engineer Crenshaw's Black Diamond surveying corps since it left Dover, and he and several others of the Dover contingent were prostrated with dysentery caused by drinking foul water. Joseph True, Carl Jacobs and Robert Boulden were similarly affected and returned home.

One of the busiest firms in our city is Messrs. Jno. T. Martin & Co. They seem to have the confidence of the public, and give bargains or full value for every cent spent with them the year round. Mr. Martin states that, as he buys for cash, he always gets goods as cheap as they can possibly be bought; that they do not handle auction or old assigned goods, but goods from the well-known firms of I. Golland's Sons, New York, Schloss Bros. & Co. and Hauburger Bros. & Co., Baltimore, and L. Adler Bros. & Co., Rochester, New York. Do not fool your time and money away buying auction and cheap shoddy stuff when you can get goods of the above well-known makes for a few cents more.

PANCAKE flour and buckwheat.—Calhoun's.

MR. JAMES F. LEE, of the Sixth ward, is critically ill.

MISS LUCY WARDLE SMITH, was not quite so well yesterday.

JOSEPH RENCHEN, of Fearis, has been granted an increase of pension.

TUE prettiest novelties for the holiday trade are to be found at Ballenger's.

RAY's Eliteine prevents chapping, keeps the skin soft and smooth. At postoffice drug store.

MRS. WHITEMAN W. FORMAN, who has been sick at Washington for some weeks, is improving slowly.

LATEST designs in white or decorated dinnerware, real china; also toilet sets at prices never before offered, at Schatzmann's.

A BEAUTIFUL line of holiday goods can be found at Chenoweth's. No trouble to select an appropriate Christmas present from his stock.

REV. J. W. MITCHELL, of Mt. Sterling, closed an interesting meeting at Old Fort Church last week, in which there were about thirty additions.

Now's a good time to select Christmas presents, and there's no other place in Maysville where you can get more for your money than at Ballenger's.

WITH every cash purchase of 50 cents worth of toys at Jos. T. Brown's grocery, No. 119 East Third street. You are entitled to a guess on a handsome dressed doll to be seen in his display window.

OUR country friends who may be in town to-morrow can get a nice lunch at the bazaar at 45 West Second for 25 cents. A variety of fancy articles for Christmas presents will be on sale. Public invited.

PEOPLE prefer doing business with a dealer who never misrepresents his goods. That accounts for the nice business that Murphy, the jeweler, has done, and is enjoying. You can always rely on goods you get from him.

WHEN you want Christmas presents call and see the newest, handsomest and largest stock diamonds, watches, jewelry and clocks ever shown here. Murphy always carries the newest goods and sells on smaller margin than any other jeweler.

THE First Baptist Church, of Frankfort has extended a hearty and most enthusiastic call to Rev. M. B. Adams, of Lewisburg, to become their pastor. The Louisville Dispatch in noting the call says: "Mr. Adams at present has one of the best and richest country churches in the State, and doubtless will leave with great reluctance, but he feels that a larger field demands his time. His talented and amiable wife will be quite an addition to the social circle of Frankfort."

Donations to Bible Society.
The collections Sunday for the Mayville and Mason County Auxiliary of the American Bible Society were as follows:

W. E. Church.....	\$ 3.00
M. E. Church, South.....	9.25
Church of the Nativity.....	3.45
Central Presbyterian Church.....	8.55
First Presbyterian Church.....	56.05
Total.....	\$82.90

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Any body can try it who has lame back and weak kidneys, malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, headache, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c. a bottle at J. Jas. Wood's drug store.

MR. ROBERT CUINN is critically ill.

Some

More of Our
Holiday
Gift Bargains.

It is generally customary for clothiers to advertise cut rates on Ulsters and heavy-weight Overcoats when the weather is warm. That's the time people with not very plethoric pocketbooks do not want them. This is the sort of weather heavy garments are wanted, and several lots we closed out recently enable us to offer them at prices that would almost induce you to buy them in midsummer.

To-day we put on sale 132 Black Frieze Ulsters, cut fifty-four inches long, lined with heavy union cassimere, worth and sold everywhere for \$8.50 and \$10, our price \$6.75.

To-day we put on sale a new invoice of English Kersey Overcoats, lined with triple warp farmer's satin, silk velvet collars, some of them cut in ulster length, others in the latest top-coat fashion—Coats that in our early purchase cost us \$8.50 to \$10, but in our recent closing out of big lots of Clothing enable us to sell them at \$7.75.

We have a few of the Melton \$3 worth \$6 Overcoats left. If you find your size you will almost find an Overcoat.

To-day we put on sale lot No. 7284 (remember the lot number and ask us to show it to you) 47 dark brown plaid imported Cheviot Suits, warranted strictly all WOOL, beautifully made and trimmed, all sizes, sold them early in season for \$12.50; our recent purchase lets us give them away at \$7.65.

The 10 per cent. cut on our very best \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes, all of them made for us by Smith & Stoughton, affords you the best Footwear in the country at very moderate cost.

◆◆◆
**HECHINGER
& CO.**

Cold Weather Bargains

◆◆◆◆◆
Ladies' heavy Fleeced Ribbed Vests and Pants at 25c. Ladies' Union Suits, fleece lined, at 50c. Ladies' Vests and Pants, extra fine quality, fleece lined, 50c. Children's extra heavy fleece lined Vests and Pants at 15 and 20c., regular 35c. quality. Men's Shirts and Drawers at 25, 38 and 50c. Ladies' Jackets, new style box fronts, at \$3, \$4 and \$5.00. A few three-quarter Jackets, old style, but of extra fine material; our price to close \$2.50. Men's Felt Mitts at 10, 25 and 50c. Men's Scotch Gloves at 25c. New Outing Cloths for Men's night robes.

BROWNING & CO.

CAPES and JACKETS

Are going with a rush at the NEW YORK STORE of Hays & Co. Why should they not? We have got the line and the price. Another lot just received.

Thirty-seven Black Cloth Capes, fur trimmed, \$1.23, worth \$2. Twenty-three elegant Black Beaver Cloth Capes, braided and beaded, \$1.05, worth \$3.

Extra heavy fine Beaver Box-plaited, \$2.69, worth \$4.50. A splendid line of Plush Capes, plain fur trimming and beaded, from \$2.60 up to the best.

Before purchasing, inspect our line.

HAYS & CO.

NEW YORK STORE

We Can Save You Money on Clothing, Shoes, Underwear.

Ladies'

Vici Kid Goodyear Welt, button and polish, new style lasts, \$2.50, worth \$3.00. * * * * *

F. B. RAINSON & CO.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE—Edgar H. Alexander.

FIRE INSURANCE—Pickett & Respass, successors to Duley & Baldwin.

On account of the serious illness of his father, Dr. Edwin Matthews, dentist, will not be found at his office until further notice.

MR. AB. SHEPPARD, is local agent of the Model Laundry, one of the best. Leave word at Brown's grocery, East Third. Goods called for and delivered.

The universal opinion of every one who has seen Murphy the jeweler's stock, is that he is showing the neatest goods, the largest stock and unquestionably the "lowest prices." Call and see his new goods.

ALL clothing looks alike to some merchants and people, but the intelligent, conservative buyers who want honest clothing at right prices readily see the superior quality, workmanship, fit and finish handled by John T. Martin & Co.

LUNG soreness is a forerunner of serious trouble. If you feel the slightest indication, Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey will allay the inflammation and prevent further progress of the disease. It is the most efficient means of curing coughs, colds and bronchial affections found in the annals of medicine. For sale at Chenoweth's drug store.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Chocolate High Shoes

J. HENRY PECOR.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good cook. Apply to C. L. SALLEE, at 143 East Third street. 30-dfl.

WANTED—Two good white girls—no washing, ironing and no children to take care of. Apply at this office. 11-dfl.

FOR SALE.

WANTED—To rent a frame dwelling house of five or six rooms, in Maysville. Address F. W. HAWES, Augusta, Ky. References given.

FOR SALE—A nice building lot in Sixth ward, nearly opposite street car barn. Apply at this office. 20-dfl.

FOR SALE—A baby buggy, in good order. Will be sold cheap. Apply to 405 East Second street. 18-dfl.

LOST.

LOST—On the Germantown pike between Maysville and the farm of W. L. Holton, a plain gold ring, with initials "H. K. to M. K." inside. Leave at McHugh's toll-gate and receive reward.

LOST—A small light umbrella of black silk. steel frame and rod, straight top handle with silver ornaments. The under will please leave at PECOR'S drug store. 3-tf.



MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Continued From First Page.
prompt and early attention of congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring, will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority within the territory or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government.

A general system of public surveys has not yet been extended to Alaska and all entries thus far made in that district are upon special surveys. The act of congress extending to Alaska the mining laws of the United States contained the reservation that it should not be construed to put in force the general land laws of the country. By act approved March 3, 1891, authority was given for entry of lands for town site purposes and also for the purchase of not exceeding 160 acres then or thereafter occupied for purposes of trade and manufacture.

The purpose of congress as thus far expressed has been that only such rights should apply to that territory as should be specifically named.

It will be seen how much remains to be done for that vast and remote and yet promising portion of our country.

Special authority was given to the president by the act of congress approved July 24, 1897, to divide that territory into two land districts and to designate the boundaries thereof and to appoint registrars and surveyors of said land offices, and the president was also authorized to appoint a surveyor general for the entire district. Pursuant to this authority a surveyor general and receiver have been appointed, with offices at Sitka.

In the ensuing year the conditions justified the additional land district authorized by law will be established, with an office at some point in the Yukon valley. No appropriation, however, was made for this purpose.

I concur with the secretary of war in his suggestion as to the necessity for a military force in the territory of Alaska for the protection of persons and property.

I earnestly urge upon congress the establishment of a system of government with such flexibility as will enable it to adjust itself to the future areas of greatest population.

Aid For Starving Miners.

The startling though possibly exaggerated reports from the Yukon river country of the probable shortage of food for the large number of people who are wintering there without the means of leaving the country are confirmed in such measures as to justify bringing the matter to the attention of congress.

However, should these reports of the suffering of our fellow citizens be further verified every effort at any cost should be made to carry them relief.

About the Indiana.

For a number of years past it has been apparent that the conditions under which the five civilized tribes were established in the Indian territory under treaty provisions with the United States, with the right of self-government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders, have undergone so complete a change as to render the continuance of the system thus inaugurated practically impossible.

The total number of the five civilized tribes, as shown by the last census, is 45,494, and this number has not materially increased, while the white population is estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000, which by permission of the Indian government has settled in the territory.

The present area of the Indian territory contains 25,694,564 acres, much of which is very fertile land.

The United States citizens residing in the territory, most of whom have gone there by invitation or with the consent of the tribal authorities, have made permanent homes for themselves.

Valuable residences and business houses have been erected in many of them. Large business enterprises are carried on in which vast sums of money are employed, and yet these people, who have invested their capital in the development of the productive resources of the country, are without title to the land they occupy and have no voice whatever in the government, either of the nations or tribes.

The secretary of the interior reports that leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of land to the exclusion of the common people, and government by an Indian aristocracy has been practically established, to the detriment of the people.

It has been found impossible for the United States to keep its citizens out of the territory and the executive conditions contained in the treaties with these nations have for the most part become impossible for execution.

Should the agreement between the Choctaws and Chickasaws be ratified by congress and should the other tribes fail to make an agreement with the commission, then it will be necessary that some legislation shall be had by congress, which, while just and honorable to the Indians, shall be equitable to the white people who have settled upon these lands by invitation of the tribal nations.

I concur with the secretary of the interior that there can be no cure for the evils engendered by the perversion of these great trusts excepting by their resumption by the government which created them.

Yellow Fever Scourge.

The recent prevalence of yellow fever in a number of cities and towns throughout the south has resulted in much disturbance of commerce and demonstrated the necessity of such amendment to our quarantine laws as will make the regulations of the national quarantine authorities paramount.

The secretary of the treasury in the portion of his report relating to the operation of the marine hospital service calls attention to the defects in the present quarantine laws and recommends amendments thereto which will give the treasury department the requisite authority to prevent the invasion of epidemic diseases from foreign countries, and in times of emergency like that of the past summer will add to the efficiency of the sanitary measures for the protection of the people and at the same time prevent unnecessary restriction of commerce. I concur in his recommendation.

In further effort to prevent the invasion of the United States by yellow fever the importance of the discovery of the exact cause of the disease, which up to the present time has been undetermined, is obvious, and to this end, a systematic bacteriological investigation should be made. I therefore recommend that congress authorize the appointment of a commission by the president, to consist of four expert bacteriologists, one to be selected from the medical officers of the marine hospital service, one to be appointed from civil life, one to be detailed from the medical officers of the army and one from the medical officers of the navy.

President Starts For Canton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President McKinley left Washington at 7:20 last night to return to the bedside of his mother at Canton. With him were Mrs. McKinley, Miss Mabel McKinley, Miss Barber, Mrs. Abner McKinley, Assistant Secretary State Day, A. J. Duncan, two maids and the steward of the White House. The party occupied the special Pullman, Newport, which was attached to the rear of the regular western express.

Sale of Union Pacific.

The Union Pacific railway, main line, was sold under the decree of the United States court for the district of Nebraska on the 1st and 2d of November of this year.

FOUND.

FOUND—This morning, on West Second,

a bunch of keys, with small chain attached.

Owner can get them at this office.

7-88

The amount due the government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$27,230,512, and the accrued interest thereon, \$31,211,711.75, making the total indebtedness \$58,448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the government, principal and interest.

The sale of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific line, upon which the government holds a second mortgage lien, has been postponed at the instance of the government to Dec. 16, 1897.

The debt of this division of the Union Pacific railway to the government on Nov. 1, 1897, was the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$6,303,000, and the unpaid and accrued interest thereon, \$6,026,600.33, making a total of \$12,329,600.33.

The sale of this road was originally advertised for Nov. 4, but for the purpose of securing the utmost public notice of the event it was postponed until Dec. 16, and a second advertisement of the sale was made.

By the decree of the court the upset price on the sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield to the government the sum of \$2,500,000 over all prior liens, costs and charges.

If no other or better bid is made this sum is all that the government will receive on its claim of nearly \$13,000,000.

The government has no information as to whether there will be other bidders or a better bid than the minimum amount herein stated.

The question presented therefore is whether the government shall, under the authority given it by the act of March 3, 1897, purchase or redeem the road in the event that bid is not made by private parties covering the entire government claim.

To qualify the government to bid at the sales will require a deposit of \$900,000.

I believe that under the act of 1897 it has the authority to do this and in absence of any action by congress I shall direct the secretary of the treasury to make the necessary deposit as required by the court's decree to qualify as a bidder and to bid at the sale a sum which will at least equal the principal of the debt due the government; but suggest in order to remove all controversy that an amendment of the law be immediately passed explicitly giving such powers and appropriating in general terms whatever sum is sufficient therefor.

Possible Ownership.

In so important a matter as the government becoming the possible owner of railroad property which it performs must conduct and operate, I feel constrained to lay before congress these facts for its consideration and action before the consummation of the sale.

It is clear to my mind that the government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half of the principal of its debt and less than one-fifth of its entire debt, principal and interest.

But whether the government, rather than accept less than its claim, should become a bidder and thereby the owner of the property, I submit to the congress for action.

The important branch of our government known as the civil service, the practical improvement of which has long been a subject of earnest discussion, has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit.

Reinstatement of Soldiers.

While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement in deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations for admittance to the service enlarged and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical; and a distinct advance has been made by giving hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or denied made for the removal of officials in any of the departments.

This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard, but without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of inefficiency and incompetency and which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service reform system, preventing stagnation and deadwood and keeping every employee keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure depends not on favor, but on his own tested and carefully watched record of service.

Much of course still remains to be accomplished before the system can be made reasonably perfect for our needs. There are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted and others not classified may properly be included.

I shall not hesitate to exempt cases which I think have been improperly included in the classified service or include those which in my judgment will best promote the public service.

The system has the approval of the people and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it.

Some Topics Omitted.

I am forced by the length of this message to omit many important references to affairs of the government with which congress will have to deal at the present session. They are fully discussed in the departmental reports, to all of which I invite your earnest attention.

The estimates of the expenses of the government by the several departments will, I am sure, have your careful scrutiny. While the congress may not find it an easy task to reduce the expenses of the government, it should not encourage their increase.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion.

MRS. M'KINLEY RALLIES.

She Regained Consciousness For a Short Time, but Grew Worse Again.

CANTON, O., Dec. 7.—There was an agreeable surprise to the children and friends gathered about the bedside of Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley yesterday afternoon. She regained consciousness sufficiently to recognize not only her children but to extend greeting to them, to her aged sister, Mrs. Osborne; Charles Miller, and to others who were near.

Norrishtment was given her about noon. It was soon after this that she manifested signs of returning consciousness. The first nonrishment received for several days had a telling effect and she at once rallied.

She soon afterward had another sinking spell and became unconscious, and has remained so ever since.

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Tobacco Insurance.

J. C. Everett.

Wanted.—Fifty thousand bushels of wheat. Highest market price paid.

T. J. WINTER & CO.

THE SEASON IS NOW AT HAND TO

Buy You a Heating STOVE.

Call and see our line that we are sole agents for. Moore's Air-tight, Estate Radiators, Peninsular Radiators, Garland and Favorite Base Burners, Model, Favorite and Estate Oaks. All goods found in a first-class stove store.

McClanahan & Shea
41 W. Second Street, Maysville, Ky.



BICKENSDERFER TYPEWRITER
Latest and best. PRICES, \$35 and \$50. Most complete, durable, speedy and quickly mastered Typewriter made. The only good grade machine at reasonable cost. Guaranteed to longer. Only instrument with automatic word-spacer. In use by U. S. Government departments, Western Union Telegraph Company, New York Central Railroad Company and thousands of others.

IT WILL PAY YOU to invest in a Typewriter. It adds tone to your correspondence and business, and is the greatest time-saver of modern times. A valuable adjunct to the home. It may prove a "friend in need." Thousands make a handsome living by it. **Illustrated Catalogue furnished free.**

125 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md., 918 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Beware of Imitations



Notice to Doctors.

Bids will be received by the various Magistrates of the county from the Doctors in their respective Magisterial districts up to and including

DECEMBER 20, 1897,

for the proper medical practice in their respective districts. The amount is limited to \$75 per annum for the practice in each Magisterial district.

By order of the Fiscal Court,

WILLIAM D. COCHRAN,
Clerk Mason County Court

Removed

To our new Coal Docks, 302 E. Second street, and will sell SEMI-CANNEL and KANAWHA COAL at prices obtainable for Pomeroy Coal.

Agents for Celebrated John Van Range and Eclipse Stoves and Ranges. Personal attention given Tin Roofing, Guttering, Spouting and general Job Work.

Tudor Building, Market St.

Christmas Photographs....

Orders will receive prompt attention if left at McCarthy's Jewelry Store or Tom Guillot's.

1877.....1897

**T. H. N. SMITH,
DENTIST.**

Office, No. 130 W. Second Street—Dr. Ruth's old stand. Telephone No. 97, at residence, when my services are needed at night.

**L. H. Landman, M. D.,
OPTICIAN,**

411 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, O., will be at the Central Hotel, Maysville, Ky., THURSDAY, JAN. 5, returning every first Thursday in each month. Glasses adjusted to all forms of defective vision at popular prices.

G. A. R.

Joseph Heiser Post, G. A. R., has elected new officer, as follows:

Commander—George W. Oldham.

S. V.—George N. Rind.

J. V.—John M. Shepard.

Chaplain—Rev. Jacob Miller.

Surgeon—Dr. S. Pangburn.

O. D.—John Walsh.

Quartermaster—John Helmer.

O. G.—John V. Dea.

Delegate to State Encampment—John M. Shepard.

Trustees—George N. Crawford, Mad Brown, John Crane.

There is no joy in this world equal to the happiness of motherhood. A woman's health is her

darkest possession. Good looks, good times, hap-

piness, love and its continuance, depends on her

health. Almost of the sickness of women is

traceable directly or indirectly to some derange-

ment of the organs distinctly feminine. Troubles

of this kind are often neglected because a very